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QUARTERLY REPORT

**APPUI À LA VALORISATION DU POTENTIEL AGRICOLE DU NORD, À LA
SÉCURITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE**

(AVANSE)

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(AVANSE)

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ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Annual Program Statement
AVANSE	U.S.-Haiti Feed the Future Partnership: Northern Corridor project
BAC	Bureaux Agricoles Communaux
CNSA	Conseil National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire
DDA	Directions Départementales Agricoles
DEED	Développement Économique pour un Environnement Durable Project
DGI	Directorate General of Taxes
DR	Dominican Republic
EOI	Expression of Interest
FFS	farmer field school
FOG	fixed obligation grant
FTF	Feed the Future Initiative
Gds	gourdes
GIS	geographic information system
ha	hectare
HIFIVE	Haiti Integrated Finance for Value Chains and Enterprises program
HIMO	High-intensity main d'œuvre
ICT	information and communications technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INARA	National Institute for the Application of Agrarian Reform
IP	implementing partner
IR	Intermediate Result
LTTA	long-term technical assistance
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (in French)
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MIS	market information system
MDE	Ministry of the Environment (in French)

ME	micro-enterprise
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NRM	natural resource management
OCA	organizational capacity assessment
PIF	Production Intensive par Fragment
PMP	performance monitoring plan
PO	producer organization
PPP	public-private partnership
RESEPAG	Strengthening of Agricultural Public Services Project
RFP/RFA	request for proposals/request for applications
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
STTA	short-term technical assistance
SWMB	sub-watershed management body
SWMP	sub-watershed management plan
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WUA	water user association

INTRODUCTION: DROUGHT THREATENS THE NORTH

The period covered by this quarterly report, October – December 2013, has witnessed an uncharacteristic drought in which essentially no rainfall occurred in the entire project area. This period is normally marked by the arrival of seasonal rains and a major planting season for rainfed crops, such as maize, bananas and beans. Because of excessive dryness of farmer fields, normal planting patterns have been abandoned and farmers who did sow for these rainfed short-cycle crops have essentially lost their entire harvest. For crops such as cacao and bananas grown from seedlings or cuttings, as well as for most agroforestry crops, the drought is hindering AVANSE efforts to ensure the supply of adequate improved germplasm for planting windows beginning in March/April for bananas and in the October/November 2014 for cacao. The drought will also have a negative effect on harvests of these crops in the first and second quarters of 2014. For irrigated crops such as rice with planting windows starting in January, there has not yet been any major effect, but if river water levels drop far enough such that intakes of major irrigation systems cannot be fed, planting windows in early 2014 will be threatened. River levels were dangerously close to this point in the Target Zones with irrigated perimeters at the close of the quarter.

The drought has thus caused the following specific effects on the AVANSE project:

- Disrupting Farmer Field School trainings schedules for maize and beans;
- Reducing productivity of nurseries and budwood gardens engaged in producing cacao, banana and agroforestry crops (primarily fruit trees) planting materials;
- Reducing projected harvests for maize, beans, bananas and cacao in 2014—causing problems of comparability that will affect the pertinence of project indicators based on data from these crops
- Likely reductions in farmer demand for inputs for bananas, rice and cacao that could compromise the success of the project's attempt to conduct a market-oriented input voucher test in early

IR 1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED

During the first quarter of the fiscal year, IR 1 staff focused mainly on finalizing the terms of their engagement with Farmer Field School participants, organizing planting material procurements and delivery, and planning for the initial pilot voucher program test to be implemented in the next quarter. The quarter was marked by an unprecedented drought period with severe disruptions in normal rainfall patterns. This has had a detrimental effect on the main short-cycle rainfed crops whose planting windows normally fall in the October to December period: maize and beans. Planned planting seasons have been disrupted since farmers have generally been reluctant to plant these crops in fields that have never been wet enough to plant. This has seriously delayed planned bean and corn activities and caused some disruption in banana and cacao planting material preparations—and normal maturation of banana and cacao seedlings has suffered. A note to this quarterly report presented in Annex A discusses the impact of this drought in more detail. IR 1 activities are described below as listed in the FY 2014 workplan submitted to USAID.

SUB-RESULT 1.1: KNOWLEDGE AND AVAILABILITY OF IMPROVED PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS INCREASED

Activity 1: Select crop implementation sites for Farmer Field Schools.

IR 1 staff finished the siting of FFSs for cacao, bananas and rice during the quarter. Additionally, membership lists for all participating FFS were finalized for rice and bananas. At the end of the period, memberships lists were still being determined for cacao FFSs in some zones, as anticipated due to the high number of farmers (4,000) targeted by FFS activities in year 1. Implementation of planned activities in bean and corn FFSs has been perturbed by the unprecedented drought in the North of Haiti, which has delayed normal agricultural cycle for these short cycle rainfed crops (see Annex A).

Activity 2: Identify, procure, and multiply improved foundation planting materials; initiate first- and second-round nursery production and multiplication.

IR 1 staff completed the following activities to establish planting material pipelines during the quarter in each of the main five target crops:

Cacao

- Completed procurement arrangements to ensure availability of 20,000 grafted seedlings for planting in fall 2014 for distribution in 54 FFSs—including seeds and grafted material both from the Dominican Republic and from Haitian super trees.
- Making arrangement to source local grafting material from surveyed, identified high-production Haitian “super trees” using qualified grafters with formal training selected after a practical test.

Bananas

- Orders have been placed for 440,000 banana cuttings, 10,000 of which will be produced using new Production Intensive par Fragmentation (PIF) methods.

Beans and Maize

- 45 metric tons of improved beans seed ordered.
- 5 metric tons of improved corn seed ordered.
- 11.2 metric tons of improved been seed distributed.

Rice

- Orders placed for Jouma 67 and Jaragua varieties from local suppliers.

Delivery of planting material will take place in the next quarter for all crops (only grafting is foreseen for cacao).

Activity 3: Deliver Training Modules in FFSs.

The launch of field trainings in FFSs was foreseen in the work plan for this quarter for cacao, beans, maize and at the very end of the quarter for bananas. The training schedule proceeded as planned for cacao, with the training of 46 supervisors and 25 grafters for the 160 planned FFSs. Maize and beans trainings were delayed due to the severe drought in the North, which interfered with the normal planting cycle that begins in October and November in a normal year. The banana training schedule was also slightly delayed by the drought.

The crop tables presented in Annex B provide a general recapitulation of the state of FFS activities for all crops at the end of the reporting period.

Activity 4: Leverage Expertise in Production Available from US Universities.

A team with members from the Global Knowledge Initiative (GKI), Auburn University (AU) and the local platform of Agronomics faculties (CACHE) conducted a joint assessment mission during this quarter. The objective of the mission was to assess possibilities for partnerships and collaborative actions involving US and local universities oriented towards actions in support of AVANSE project objectives. As a result of the mission and the recommendations submitted by GKI and AU, AVANSE has decided to sponsor a workshop in February or March with CACHE in which experts from AU will work with local Universities to see if a larger partnership can be established around three themes: (1) the monitoring and evaluation of IR 1 crop-productivity enhancement activities; (2) strategies for improving access to soil testing services for farmers in the North; and (3) seed inoculation for legumes. After the organization of the planned workshop in the next quarter, it is anticipated that on-going actions involving local universities and Auburn University will be organized to implement field activities for one or more of the above themes.

SUB-RESULT 1.2: STRENGTHENED EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGIES.

Activity 1: Prepare and Issue RFPs for focus crop implementing partners.

No activities were planned during the quarter.

Activity 2: Roll out AVANSE crop package extension program with IPs.

No activities were planned during the quarter

Activity 3: Conduct feasibility study/design low-cost IT solution for farmer extension.

No activities were planned during the quarter. This activity will be initiated in the next quarter as a follow-on from the detailed cost and economic return models being elaborated under Monitoring & Evaluation (see below) with the help of STTA Edgar Ariza-Niño.

SUB-RESULT 1.3: ACCESS TO INPUTS INCREASED

Activity 1: Implementation of initial voucher test (1st round)

Design of the initial trial run of an agricultural input subsidy program was completed during the quarter. The STTA Voucher Program Administrator (Hélène Kirémidjian) worked with the IR 1 crop specialists to determine the exact focus of the subsidy and proposed subsidy percentages with AVANSE and farmer contributions. The program design of the initial test focuses on subsidizing fertilizers and pesticides for bananas and rice and grafting services for cacao. Planting material was eliminated as a target for subsidies because the lack of standardization and quality-assurance issues among suppliers (nurseries) made it too difficult to enforce the supplier covenants that are mandatory in a well-designed voucher program. Plowing services were eliminated from consideration since the main problem in the zone is a shortage of supply, not a lack of demand—and vouchers are effective only as a response to the lack of effective demand.¹ At the end of the quarter, the potential beneficiary FFSs had been identified, and the team also completed introductory trainings on the workings of the voucher mechanism and launched an expression of interest (EOI) for qualifying supplier participants. Table 1 below presents the main parameters of the voucher test to be implanted in the next quarter.

TABLE 1: VOUCHER TARGETS FOR JANUARY–MARCH 2014 PILOT

Crops and target zones		Vouchers planned	Total estimated voucher program budget (farmer + AVANSE contributions, HTG)	FFSs in voucher program	Total farmer participants planned
BANANA					
Target Zone 1 Limbé	Bas Limbé	1,329	892,500.00	6	143
	Oxamil	912	684,000.00		
	Glifosate	417	208,500.00		
Target Zone 2 Cap-Haitien	Grison Garde	489	328,500.00	3	66
	Oxamil	336	252,000.00		
	Glifosate	153	76,500.00		
	Acul du Nord (Camp Louise)	91	62,000.00	1	18

¹ IR3 will be responding to the supply and capacity issues for land preparation service providers with a program of business trainings, grants and help with access to finance.

Crops and target zones		Vouchers planned	Total estimated voucher program budget (farmer + AVANSE contributions, HTG)	FFSs in voucher program	Total farmer participants planned
	Oxamil	66	49,500.00		
	Glifosate	25	12,500.00		
	Plaine du Nord	1026	684,000.00	3	62
	Oxamil	684	513,000.00		
	Glifosate	342	171,000.00		
Target Zone 3 -- Grande Riviere du Nord	Bord de Mer de Limonade	3,646	2,440,000.00	11	259
	Oxamil	2,468	1,851,000.00		
	Glifosate	1,178	589,000.00		
	Quartier Morin	1,694	1,134,250.00	5	110
	Oxamil	1,149	861,750.00		
	Glifosate	545	272,500.00		
TOTAL		8,275	5,541,250.00	29	658
RICE					
Target Zone 2 -- Acul du Nord	Grison Garde	320	189,950.00	4	79
	NPK 20-20-10	79	71,100.00		
	Sulfate Amonium	79	47,400.00		
	Urea	79	71,100.00		
	2,4,D	79	350.00		
Target Zone 6 -- Haut Maribaroux	Ouanaminthe	261	181,650.00	3	60
	NPK 20-20-10	73	65,700.00		
	Sulfate Amonium	62	37,200.00		
	Urea	63	56,700.00		
	2,4,D	63	22,050.00		

Crops and target zones		Vouchers planned	Total estimated voucher program budget (farmer + AVANSE contributions, HTG)	FFSs in voucher program	Total farmer participants planned
Target Zone 6 -- Bas Maribahoux	Ferrier	562	395,950.00	6	120
	NPK 20-20-10	174	156,600.00		
	Sulfate Amonium	126	75,600.00		
	Urea	131	117,900.00		
	2,4,D	131	45,850.00		
Target Zone 4 -- Charlopin, Coicou, Malfaity	Fort Liberte	617	428,950.00	7	140
	NPK 20-20-10	171	153,900.00		
	Sulfate Amonium	148	88,800.00		
	Urea	149	134,100.00		
	2,4,D	149	52,150.00		
TOTAL		1760	1,196,500.00	20	399
COCOA					
Target Zone 2 -- Haut du cap			143,000		(total) 129
	Grafting service: Acul du Nord	121	121,000.00	8	106
	Plaine du Nord	24	24,000.00	7	23
Target Zone 3 -- Grande Riviere			204,000.00		(total) 97
	Grafting service: Grande Riviere	198	198,000.00	13	91
	Limonade	6	6,000.00	1	6
Target Zone 4 -- Trou du Nord			31,000.00		(total) 31
	Grafting service:	31	31,000.00	32	31

Crops and target zones		Vouchers planned	Total estimated voucher program budget (farmer + AVANSE contributions, HTG)	FFSs in voucher program	Total farmer participants planned
	Trou du Nord				
Target Zone 4 - Marion			11,000.00		(total) 9
	Grafting service: Acul Samedi	11	11,000.00	1	9
Other Zones			345,000.00		(total) 264
	Grafting service: Port Margot	85	85,000.00	10	66
	Borgne	260	260,000.00	22	198
TOTAL		736	734,000.00		530
GRAND TOTAL		10,771	7,471,750	49	1,587

Activity 2: Design of 2nd-round voucher program

No activities were planned during the quarter.

Activity 3: 2nd-round voucher program implementation

No activities were planned during the quarter.

SUB-RESULT 1.4: MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF WATER-USER ASSOCIATIONS INCREASED

Activity 1: Assessment of WUA capacity in crop implementation sites.

The WUA Specialist made a rapid tour of the main irrigation sites identified by AVANSE (see infrastructure section below for the detailed list of sites). Following the contacts made with local authorities and WUAs in the zone, IR 1 determined that the data-intensive nature of the initial assessment meant that it was desirable to engage a specialized firm to conduct the initial assessment. A public Expression of Interest (EOI) was held in November and generated thirteen responses from interested firms. Nine of these were selected to receive the RFP, which was issued in December. AVANSE will award the assessment contract in January.

Activity 2: Design of WUA management-strengthening program and issuance of RFPs.

No activity was conducted during the quarter.

Activity 3: Roll-out of WUA management strengthening activities by IP(s).

No activity was conducted during the quarter.

SUB-RESULT 1.5: PROPERTY SECURITY STRENGTHENED

Activity 1: Conduct initial diagnostic study for dry-lands development grants.

Preliminary site visits of the dry lands in the Département du Nord-Est led the IR 1 Team Leader to determine that the scale of the lands to be covered and the diversity of land tenure arrangements, as well as the diversity of development initiatives present on these lands, strongly support a case for two separate, phased studies. The first of these will be a general survey of the main physical characteristics of the zone, while the second study will address specific institutional models of operation and present recommendations on how to reconcile potential land-access/ownership conflicts. STTA consultants have been identified and will be engaged in the next quarter.

Activity 2: Initiate pilot irrigation activity to test technical feasibility.

No actions were taken during the quarter.

Activity 3: Launching of dry-lands development grant facility.

No actions were taken during the quarter.

IR 2: WATERSHED STABILITY IMPROVED

The first quarter of FY 2014 marked the first real launch of field implementation activities for IR 2 on a significant scale. This was made possible by hiring 14 field technicians and supplying them with the equipment (including motorcycles) necessary for them to conduct field work. During the quarter, groundwork was laid for the larger agro-forestry interventions in the 6 target zones selected for such interventions. Specifically, four blocks of pilot agro-forestry parcels have been delimited for use as demonstration/training fields in each of the six watersheds. These plots will be the key locus for future trainings of the 600+ farmer field technicians who will be available to IR 2 implementing partners over the remaining life of the AVANSE project.

The quarter was also marked by the finalization of the AVANSE GIS database and the completion of thematic maps for the 7 target zones where IR 1 and IR 2 staff will intervene. IR 2 staff played an important role in this important, high-level geographic targeting. With the finalization of the target zone GIS work, IR 2 staff has now begun the more detailed, lower-level analysis of the 12 sub-watersheds selected to receive assistance with the formation of sub-watershed management bodies (SWMBs). These activities are highlighted below as they appear in the Fiscal 2014 Workplan.

SUB-RESULT 2.1: WATERSHED GOVERNANCE BODIES ESTABLISHED AT THE SUB-WATERSHED LEVEL

Activity 1: Detailed physical/agricultural inventory of 12 selected sub-watersheds.

The 12 sub-watersheds selected for SWMB formation were chosen in the prior quarter. They are given in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: SUB-WATERSHEDS SELECTED FOR SWMB ASSISTANCE

Target zone	Watershed(s)	Sub-watersheds targeted for SWMB formation
La Suisse – Bord de Mer	Haut-du-Cap, Grande Rivière du Nord	Larry
Limonade – Bois de Lance	Grande Rivière, Trou-du-Nord	Savanne au Camp
Sainte Suzanne – Gens de Nantes	Grande Rivière, Trou-du-Nord, Marion, Jassa	Morne Ouanche, Jolitrou, Bois de Lance, Maquillon, Acul des Pins, Francisque, Malaya /Mont Organisé, Gens de Nantes
Grison Garde – Robillard	Haut-du-Cap	Robillard, Brisson

The detailed GIS mapping work foreseen for each of the above 12 sub-watersheds is in progress at the close of the quarter, as planned. Data is being collected by field technicians and IR 2 staff and cleaned and analyzed by the GIS specialist. Finalization of these 12 sub-watershed maps is foreseen in the next quarter.

Activity 2: Creation of SWMBs in selected sub-watersheds.

Work under this activity continued during the quarter, as IR 2 staff began the process of community meetings with local government authorities and producer organizations (POs) to identify key local resource people who will take part in the SWMB formation. In addition a working meeting was organized with the relevant technical authorities in the MARNDR and MDE in the Department du Nord to familiarize them with the proposed SWMB structures and planning calendar for SWMB formation.

Activity 3: RFP's developed for SWMB capacity-building IP

No work was planned on this activity in the quarter.

Activity 4: IPs implement SWMB capacity-building program

No work was planned on this activity in the quarter.

Activity 5: Assessment of the sustainability of SWMBs in Limbé.

The evaluation of the current state of the SWMBs in the Limbé watershed was completed during the quarter. The major finding of the assessment was that although the majority of the SWMBs created under the prior DEED project are now inactive, they remain highly motivated to participate in concrete agro-forestry activities where outside funding to support such activities can be obtained. However, the availability of follow-on, post-DEED funding has been too limited to keep the SWMBs involved with actual implementation of agro-forestry activities that would justify them continuing regular organizational functions.

Activity 6: Implementation of follow-on assistance to Limbé SWMBs.

In light of the findings of the assessment under Activity 5, AVANSE has decided to limit its involvement to the SWMBs in the two target zones in the Limbé basin that have been targeted for agro-forestry activities under 2.3: these are Camp-Coq/Marmelade and Limbé/Desroches. SWMBs will be reactivated and implicated in the agro-forestry activities under Sub-Result 2.3 below. The NGO AGRISUD is now active as well in these areas. Activities with Limbé SWMBs will be coordinated with AGRISUD to avoid duplication and to leverage AVANSE resources.

Activity 7: Farmer-to-farmer and technical training visits for SWMBs

No activity was planned or implemented during the quarter.

Activity 8: Protection of critical coastal zones

IR2 staff have coordinated with the NGO Village Planet who that is conducting a diagnostic study of 5 coastal zones: Acul du Nord, Bas Limbé, Caracol, Bord de Mer/Limonade and Fort Liberté. Village Planet has agreed to share the study with AVANSE which will be used to determine the geographical focus and content of coastal protection activities in the following quarter.

SUB-RESULT 2.3: CRITICAL SLOPES STABILIZED THROUGH FARMER-LEVEL INVESTMENT

The activities listed under SR 2.3 below are designed to both increase the productivity and expand the surface area of sustainable agroforestry systems on hillsides in the targeted zones given below in Table 3.

TABLE 3: SUB-WATERSHEDS TARGETED FOR AGRO-FORESTRY INTERVENTIONS

Target Zone	Watershed(s)	Sub-Watersheds Targeted for Agro-Forestry Interventions	No. of Ha Requiring Protection in Targeted Sub-Watersheds
Desroches -Limbé	N/A	N/A	0
La Suisse- Bord de Mer	Haut-du-Cap, Grande-Rivière du Nord	Larry	5,508
Limonade – Bois de Lance	Grande Rivière, Trou-du-Nord	Savanne au Camp	4,055
Bayaha – Maribaroux	Marion, Jassa	Dumas	117
Camp Coq – Marmelade	Limbé	Chaino, Camp Coq, Moreau, Nan Trimestre, Mouscadi	7,810
Sainte Suzanne – Gens de Nantes	Grande Rivière, Trou-du-Nord, Marion, Jassa	Morne Ouanche, Jolित्रou, Gringrin, Bois de Lance, Maquillon, Acul des pins, Francisque, Malaya, Gens de Nantes	1,2155
Grison Garde – Robillard	Haut-du-Cap	Robillard, Brisson	5,441
Total			35,086

Activity 1: Support for nurseries supplying IR2 groups with agro-forestry material

IR 2 teams completed planning for the spring season with calculations of planting material requirements for agro-forestry activities to be included in the next restricted-goods waiver request to be submitted to USAID in January.

Activity 2: Training of grafters and operators for specialized plant propagation

IR 2 staff are working with AVANSE procurement to subcontract qualified grafting service providers to train 120 grafters of fruit trees and agro-forestry crops. An RFP for grafting IPs has been issued and responses were in the process of being reviewed at the close of the reporting period.

Activity 3: Introduction of small-farmer greenhouses.

IR 2 staff held meetings with farmer groups and potential lead farmers in the three potential sites identified in the previous quarter: Perches, Mont Organisé, and Sainte Suzanne. An evaluation of the WINNER experience will be conducted in the next quarter, followed by a detailed trial activity design.

Activity 4: Site preparation and launch of fruit tree reforestation and regeneration activities.

Field activities during the quarter included the identification of 24 blocs of pilot parcels to serve as training platforms for IR 2 agro-forestry trainings. These blocs, four of which will be located in each watershed, comprise a total of 596 individual plots belonging to 296 farmers, 30% of whom are women. In total, 50 hectares of training plots will be established in each watershed during the next quarter.

SUB-RESULT 2.4: CRISIS-MANAGEMENT CAPACITY STRENGTHENED

Activity 1: Assess local government emergency-preparedness capacities.

During this quarter, the team had informal meeting with the Délégué from the Département du Nord and continued to gather information on risk and disaster management, with a special focus on the situation and capacities of the local Committees for Civil Protection. The team also made contacts with the Reconstruction and Risk and Disaster Management Project (PRGRD) financed by World Bank to collect information about the ongoing national assessment of local Committees of Civil Protection.

Parallel to this outreach, the team elaborated a scope of work for a diagnostic evaluation of the Civil Protection Committees in the North and North-East Departments.² A team of experts have been identified and will be contacted during the next quarter to complete the evaluation.

Formal meeting and working sessions will be held with the two Délégués Départementaux who must approve the overall assessment approach and participate in the coordination of the reinforcement of Committees for Civil Protection.

Activity 2: Prepare RFP for training contractor (IP).

This is on hold pending the assessment in the prior activity.

Activity 3: Ensure delivery of crisis management training to local communities by the IP.

No activity planned during the quarter.

² The AVANSE team learned during the quarter that a similar evaluation that was supposed to have been already conducted with funding from the World Bank, is significantly behind schedule and will likely be of no use to the project. Therefore AVANSE has decided to do this work completely on its own.

IR 3: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS STRENGTHENED

IR 3 staff made a considerable effort in the quarter to contact a wide range of private actors in order to establish the relationships that will serve as the basis for market linkage and investment promotion interventions throughout the life of the AVANSE contract. In addition, the IR 3 team emphasized collecting data from a wide range of the small and micro-enterprises relevant to the project. Together with the analytical work completed during the quarter, these efforts have laid much of the foundation that will help frame and accelerate the project's engagement with the private sector during the next four and a half years.

Activities during the quarter are described below organized by sub-result per the FY 2014 Work Plan.

SUB-RESULT 3.2: IMPROVED ACCESS TO STORAGE AND PROCESSING;

SUB-RESULT 3.5: RELATIONSHIPS IN TARGETED VALUE CHAINS STRENGTHENED

Activity 1: Conduct initial value chain diagnostics for IR 1 and IR 2 target crops

Sub-activity 1: Identify and assess potential agro-enterprise clients in target zones

To date, a database of 850 agro-enterprises is available to AVANSE based on the results of the survey completed in the previous quarter. These results inform project decisions on trainings and grants programs under Activity 2 (training) and Sub-Result 3.4 (access to finance), presented below. Specific areas treated in the survey include: (1) business practices and policies, including current financial record-keeping, the use of financial services, and the use of business plans; (2) history of trainings and future training needs; (3) challenges faced by entrepreneurs, especially with regard to market access and access to finance; (4) turnover; (5) demographics; (6) GIS location; and (7) waste-management practices. Despite the completion of the database, the basic survey work under this sub-activity is not finished. IR 3 and M&E staff will continue to update and maintain the database throughout the life of the project.

Sub-activity 2: Conduct assessment of constraint to women entrepreneurs in target value chains

Caroline Hossein, a consultant from AVANSE subcontractor Making Cents, conducted this assessment in December. Ms. Hossein completed a rapid survey of 77 Madam Saras in the project zone who operate at various levels in the five main target crop value chains. The final report for this consultation will be available in January 2014. Preliminary findings on the main constraints facing women entrepreneurs are that: (1) pervasive cultural elements favoring men (particularly in land tenure) combine to limit women's economic growth; (2) women traders seem to have little access to credit despite the existence of many micro-credit programs; (3) transport of their products often entails physical danger and high losses; (3) gender-based violence is a common problem; (4) cooperatives and producer organizations tend to disempower women; (5) women traders have generally low levels of formal business skills; (6) technical resources and training for women processors is lacking; (7) women do not have global visions of market linkages beyond their specific "pratik" relationships. IR 3 and the Project Gender Advisor will work with other team members to develop specific training and financing strategies to take these recommendations into account.

Sub-activity 3: Elaborate financial models of major types of agro-enterprise clients.

Cash flow modeling of both standard and irregular businesses in fields of plowing, nursery management, and storage is now complete. Twelve tractor plowing companies were interviewed, with eight modeled as each shows various best practices and differences in strategy, business size, and level of success. Six nurseries were interviewed repeatedly to understand their more complex financial inputs; three which better fit a mold of "micro, small, and medium size" were formally modeled. Intelligence was gained in interviewing the rural grain sellers (Madam Saras) and managers of storage businesses to model their cash flows. This information has been used to formulate hypotheses regarding supply and demand and the effect of storage on market prices in an internal technical note. In cases of nurseries, the IR 3 team completed detailed attribution analyses (of metrics such as unit profit per product line and cash flow analysis of individual product line) and an analysis of costs of inputs relative to value added. Similar to the case of storage and plowing businesses, once the constraints facing Madam Saras are understood and analyzed, the team can take steps to remove these constraints. Informative interviews with various agriculture input suppliers and food processors also informed business models drawn up by IR 3 for these sectors to frame future IR 3 activities.

The cashflow models for tractor plowing enterprises will be used in the next quarter to develop financing strategies with potential lenders to increase the capacity of such enterprises through new equipment loans.

Sub-activity 4: Conduct value chain analysis for key IR2 crops (fruit trees, coffee, yams, etc.)

No activity was planned during the quarter.

Activity 2: Business skills and capacity building training

Sub-activity 1: Assess needs and develop content of agro-enterprise client business skills training programs (PO/Micro- and Small Enterprise tracks).

As planned, a team of consultants from Making Cents (Andrew Tonks and Tim Nourse) conducted an assessment of the needs of the agro-enterprise clients and targeted IR 1 producer organizations in November. The Making Cents team has identified the knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSAs) to be included in the training program design (already under way in December). The results of the assessment call for a three-pronged approach to enterprise training, with separate levels of training courses to be implemented directed at micro-enterprises, small enterprises, and medium-sized enterprises. Specific modules for women entrepreneurs will also be designed for the micro- and small-enterprise courses following the results of the consultation from Caroline Hossein (see above). At the end of the quarter, Making Cents STTA are working on the specific curriculum for the micro, small and medium enterprise courses. Content for the skill training programs will be available in January.

Sub-activity 2: Test PO/Micro and SME trainings in field and adapt materials

Adapted training curricula test trainings with agro-enterprises are being developed by Making Cents consultants. Field testing will begin in the next quarter with the participation of IP training partners in a series of Training of Trainers (ToT) courses led by Making Cents consultants.

Sub-Activity 3: Roll out trainings with selection of IP training partners

No activities were planned in this quarter.

Sub-activity 4: Engage and strengthen capacity of business-training IPs with trial-phase activities.

No activities were planned in this quarter.

Sub-activity 5: Create and strengthen key agro-enterprise business support services (financial & business planning, formalization)

The IR 3 team engaged in discussions during the quarter to arrive at a decision on how to allocate support for certain business services needed by the anticipated training IPs (Sub-Activity 3 above) and other grant or sub-contractual mechanisms. A specific program to encourage the provision of business coaching services to support the formalization of micro- and small agro-enterprises will be developed in the next quarter.

Sub-activity 6: Implement TOT program for IPs focusing on women entrepreneurs

No activities were planned in this quarter.

Activity 3: Improve Small Farmer-Private Sector Linkages

Sub-Activity 1: Foster Improved Linkages between private sector businesses and small farmers

Sub-Activity 2: Develop PPPs with private sector businesses in Project Area

The IR 3 team, with assistance from consortium member AGRIDEV short-term consultants Junior Paul and Stephan Jean-Pierre, made numerous contacts with private sector actors during the quarter with the objective of fostering market linkages and developing joint project—some of which have potential to become PPPs (mainly where there are significant investment possibilities from private partners that coincide with AVANSE objectives). Table 4 below gives a capsule review of the state of all these contacts at the end of the quarter.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF PROGRESS WITH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

Potential Private Firm Partner	Nature of Business	Major Goals of Joint Project	Potential Collaboration Mechanism	Current Status of Agreement	Potential Private Sector Investment	Actions undertaken in quarter	Actions Foreseen in next quarter
Maison Novella	Cacao export	(1) Increase cacao production in partnership with small farmer in North; (2) expand to fermented cacao; 3)Improve post-harvest treatment to raise quality and improve farmer price incentives; (4) certify supply chain & improve traceability ; 5) Disseminate price information's to farmers	PPP	Finalizing last version of the MOU to include and take in consideration USAID's comments and recommendations	1.3 million USD	Continued negotiations to determine taks/activities and responsibilities, developed detailed budget and MOU framework with Novella. Presentation of first draft to USAID for review.	Finalizing MOU Novella, get approval from USAID and Signature of MOU foreseen for January
Rebo/PISA	Cacao export	(1) Increase cacao production in partnership with small farmer in North; (2) Develop an operation of exporting fermented cacao; 3)Improve post-harvest treatment to raise quality and improve farmer price incentives; (4) certify supply chain & improve traceability	PPP	Finalizing last version of the MOU to include and take in consideration USAID's comments and recommendations	800,000 USD	Continued negotiations to determine taks/activities and responsibilities, developed detailed budget and MOU framework with Novella. Presentation of first draft to USAID for review.	Finalizing MOU, get approval from USAID and Signature of MOU foreseen for January
FAMA	Agricultural farm	Establish commercial farm in the region	TBD	Discussions and negotiations to develop MOU	TBD	Negotiations to determine activities and responsibilities and finalize budget	Continue discussions to finalize and sign MOU before the end of the quarter

Potential Private Firm Partner	Nature of Business	Major Goals of Joint Project	Potential Collaboration Mechanism	Current Status of Agreement	Potential Private Sector Investment	Actions undertaken in quarter	Actions Foreseen in next quarter
SEPAC	Rice processing	Install a rice milling operation in North east region	PPP	Initiate with potential key partners including: WUA, Dominican supplier for equipment's and SEPAC	2 million USD	Developed draft concept paper Initiated contact with all partners involved in this partnership	Finalize and sign MOU during the quarter
CALI	Corn processing	Facilitating market linkages activities to sell corn	Help with Market Linkages, Possible Grant	Link with Haitian movement food program		assist CALI in securing deal to sell 1,000 MT of corn mill for a total value 1.25 million HTG to the government food program	Continue market linkage activities and TA
AIGG	Rice processing	Facilitating market linkages activities to sell rice	Help with Market Linkages, Possible Grant	Link with Haitian movement food program		assist AIGG in securing deal to sell 1,000 MT of corn mean for a total value 1.05 Million HTG to the government food program	Continue market linkage activities and TA
Agritrans S.A	Plantain and banana export	Develop a large plantain and banana production operation in the north	ppp	Discussion and Negotiation	2 million USD	Ongoing discussion to determine role responsibilities and contribution	Finalize and sign MOU during the quarter
Jacques Sauveur Jean	Rice farming and processing and	Develop an improved rice processing facility to serve own and small farmers	ppp	Initial negotiations engaged	200,000 USD	draft proposal and budget submitted to AVANSE	Finalize MOU during the quarter

Potential Private Firm Partner	Nature of Business	Major Goals of Joint Project	Potential Collaboration Mechanism	Current Status of Agreement	Potential Private Sector Investment	Actions undertaken in quarter	Actions Foreseen in next quarter
	distributor						
Banamiel Group	Banana export	Develop an integrated Haitian-Dominican banana production- export program with Dominican firm Banamiel	ppp	Initial contact established with potential partners including : Banamiel, Haitian agro entrepreneurs, land owners	TBD	Drat concept and MOU developed	Visit Banana export operation in the DR with IR1 and Ir3 team
CLES	Rice processors, Plowing services,	Access to finance	TA	Facilitating loan form local institution		Linkage with Root Capital	TA for preparation of loan documents
Cortez SA	Cacao processing in DR	process cocoa in cocoa liquor	unclear	Contacts made, detailed negotiations to be started	TBD	TBD	TBD
RAFAVAL	cocoa processing	Improve processing with new tech from beans to bar ...	Grant	Discussion on meeting EMPR requirement, contribution of the organization with over 850 women	TBD	TBD	TBD

Of particular note are the market contacts made during the quarter that have resulted in pro forma orders being placed by the Ministère des Affaires Sociales for cereals purchases from two AVANSE agro-enterprise partners: The Chamber d'Agriculture de Limonade (CALI) for corn meal, and the AIGG producer organization from Grison Garde for rice. IR 3 also began to provide market linkage support to the artisanal cocoa processor Chouchouro to help it open up a sales relationship with Royal Caribbean buyers at Labadee. A trial order was placed in December.

PPP agreements with Novella and REBO/PISA were essentially finalized in the quarter and presented to USAID for final approval. AVANSE anticipates being able to sign these agreements in January after obtaining USAID approval.

SUB-RESULT 3.3: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

Activity 1: Launch agro enterprise value chain grants

IR 3 has used the results of the focus-crop value chain study, the agro-enterprise survey and the various cash-flow enterprise models to make contacts with a variety of enterprises that have investment projects that make them prospective grants applicants. A draft RFA/APS has been prepared to allow the rapid launch of the grants facility. At the close of the quarter, AVANSE was responding to the USAID comments on the draft Grants Manual received before the holidays. With approval of the Grants Manual in January, the team would launch the RFA/APS for the agro-enterprise value chain grants in the same month.

Activity 2: Identify and facilitate agro-enterprise client contacts with appropriate financial institutions

Implementation of this activity has been hampered by delays in recruiting AVANSE's Access to Finance Specialist. At the close of the period, a candidate was identified and under internal review before presentation to USAID. AVANSE plans to fill this position in January and support it with a senior CCN financial advisor consultant, a model which has proven to be successful in implementing AVANSE's market-linkage activities.

Despite the lack of a full-time Access to Finance specialist, the IR 3 business planning advisor worked with the rice-processing enterprise CLES to help it develop cash-flow documentation for a possible loan from Root Capital.

Activity 3: Support diffusion of Mobile Money Products among value chain actors in the project zone.

A team of two consultants from MEDA led the project team through the assessment and design of a mobile money pilot program in December. This design effort is the first step in a longer process of collaboration between DIGICEL and AVANSE, a joint effort that will expand the Tcho-Tcho mobile money project in three categories: use by Madame Saras, who make and receive payments in different locations; use by associations and cooperatives, who can use mobile money to reduce transactions costs for services offered to farmers and increase security; and use in business to business transactions for more structures enterprises in the project zone. The design team did not recommend that AVANSE use mobile money for HIMO payments due to the limited penetration of DIGICEL telephones among potential beneficiaries. The design calls for a pilot test of Tcho-Tcho wallets with cooperatives, Madame Saras and a limited number of enterprises in February 2014.

SUB-RESULT 3.4: IMPROVED MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Activity 1: Restart and improve cacao MIS in North.

IR 3 staff are working closely with the cacao exporter NOVELLA to restart the system for diffusing its factory-gate buying prices to farmers to encourage more direct farmer-to-exporter marketing. This system functioned under the DEED project with 100% project funding. Following budgeting exercises, NOVELLA is prepared to restart the system under its own financing with no project support, provided that an MOU be signed between NOVELLA and USAID to launch the PPP activity in Table 4 above. This PPP involves a collaboration between AVANSE and NOVELLA to expand small-farmer cacao production and improve post-harvest handling and quality. Progress on this activity is linked to the approval of the MOU establishing the PPP by USAID, which was still under discussion at the close of the quarter.

Activity 2: Develop larger MIS for farmers/rural traders around 5 focus crop markets.

No activity was planned in the current quarter.

Activity 3: Follow-on MIS implementation.

No activity was planned in the current quarter.

IR4: CAPACITY OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

IR 4 staff made significant progress during the quarter, issuing the first competitive procurement to select an implementing partner. This occurred in November with the release of an RFP for the selection of an IP to implement a series of training for CBOs in the project zone. Furthermore, two additional organizational capacity assessments were completed for a consulting firm and an educational institution in the project zone, and work continued on remediation plans for the two consortium members (AgroConsult and AGRIDEV) who completed their OCAs in July. Work foreseen under IR 4 to strengthen the MARNDR and launch an array of collaborative actions was on-hold during the quarter pending USAID review of the draft MOU submitted by AVANSE at the end of the previous quarter. MARNDR agreement with the proposed MOU has already been obtained. The activities addressed at both the MARNDR and IPs in general are described below.

SUB-RESULT 4.1: STRENGTHENING OF IPS AND POTENTIAL DIRECT AWARD-HOLDERS TO RESPOND TO USAID FORWARD OBJECTIVES

Activity 1: Conduct proposal workshops for potential CBO training and other IPs. The first workshop was held at the Cap Haitian office. Respondents to an expression of interest for CBO training interventions were invited and encouraged to respond to the first RFP released. Four firms attended the workshop. Topics included—but were not limited to—gender equity, timeliness in submitting proposals and executing plans, and adhering to USAID rules and regulations. Additional workshops will be held in the coming months along the same lines.

Activity 2: Release of RFP for CBO institutional capacity-building IPs. The first RFP was released in November. Five responses were submitted as of December 31, 2014. A due date of early January was given for submission of proposals.

Activity 3: CBO Capacity-Building Training seminars Implemented. No activities were scheduled for this quarter. Trainings are set to begin in late January 2014.

Activity 4: Specific Strengthening Program for high-potential CBOs. No activities were scheduled for this quarter. Training scheduled to begin in January (Activity 3) will help serve to further identify high-potential CBOs.

Activity 5: Training Workshops on USAID compliance systems for NGOs and for-profit consulting groups. No activities were scheduled for the quarter. Plans are underway to conduct the first workshop in early 2014.

Activity 6: OCAs for new IPs. IR 4 conducted two OCAs with potential IPs. The first was conducted with a school specializing in agriculture (St Barnabus Agriculture School) and based in the Department of the Northeast. The second OCA was conducted with a consulting firm (Ayiti Nexus) owned and operated by two Haitian women with offices located in Cap Haitian and Port au Prince. Results of these OCAs indicated the existence of multiple compliance issues that would need remediation before each potential IP would be potentially eligible to receive direct contracts from USAID.

Activity 7: Implementation or Remediation plans for IPs. Following the sharing of results discovered during the OCAs for both Agridev and Agroconsult, remediation plans or “plans of action” were developed and shared with each organization. Champions have been identified and work will begin early in the next quarter.

Activity 8: Administration of Implementing Partner Capacity-Building Grants. No activities were scheduled for this quarter. With the sharing of the action plans, RFAs will be requested from those IPs who have completed both an OCA and a plan of action.

SUB-RESULT 4.2: STRENGTHEN THE GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF BENEFICIARIES & PARTNERS IN THE PROJECT ZONE

Activity 1: Institutional Capacity-Building for the MARNDR Bureaux Agricoles Communales (BAC) in AVANSE Target Zones.

Activity 2: Material support to DDAs/BACs in AVANSE target zones.

Activity 3: Provide financial and technical capacity building to key agricultural support institutions in project zone.

All three above activities are on hold pending USAID approval of the MOU between AVANSE and the MARNDR.

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT

The infrastructure team's capacity was significantly increased during the quarter with the addition of two senior and one junior engineer. Work during the quarter focused mainly on irrigation and rural roads rehabilitation, as shown below.

SUB-RESULT 1.4: IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTED/REHABILITATED AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF USERS INCREASED

Preliminary site visits were completed in the quarter for all of the eight identified irrigation sites. Additionally, a public expression of interest was held for the detailed technical studies that need to take place in each of these sites. Current progress is summarized below in Table 5.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTED OR REHABILITATED

Activity	Length or surface area	Preliminary site visits	Cost-benefit analysis	Preliminary technical evaluation	SOW for detailed technical studies	Expression of interest for technical studies	Technical studies	RFP for construction
<i>Sub-Component 1: Irrigation--Drainage, Rehabilitation/Construction (IR1)</i>								
Activity 1.1. Réhabilitation of Grison Garde irrigation system	350 ha	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.2. Construction of irrigation system at Glaudine (Terrier Rouge)	220 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.3. Extension of Robino system (Haut Maribahoux)	250 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.4. Extension of irrigation site at Roches Plates	8 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.5. Construction of irrigation site at Dumas	300 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete

Activity	Length or surface area	Preliminary site visits	Cost-benefit analysis	Preliminary technical evaluation	SOW for detailed technical studies	Expression of interest for technical studies	Technical studies	RFP for construction
Activity 1.6. Drainage works in la Suisse system	160 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.7. Drainage works at Dubré system	120 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 1.8. Partial drainage of Bas aribaroux system	800 ha	Finished	Not complete	Not complete	Not complete	Finished	Not complete	Not complete

SUB-RESULT 2.2 CRITICAL SLOPES STABILIZED THROUGH PUBLIC WORKS

The identification of hillside stabilization targets is being scheduled as a part of the detailed sub-watershed investigations with SWMBs taking part under IR 2 Sub-Result 2.1. The selection of sites will begin in the next quarter, adding stabilization works beyond what was achieved in Grison Garde—this appears in Table 6, below. A total of 52.5 km of slopes are scheduled to be treated.

TABLE 6: CRITICAL SLOPES STABILIZED

Activity	Length or surface area	Preliminary site visits	Cost-Benefit Analysis	Preliminary Technical Evaluation	SOW for Detailed Technical Studies	Expression of Interest for Technical Studies	Technical Studies	RFP for construction
Sub Component 2: Hillside Stabilization (IR2)								
Ravine stabilization at Grison Garde	4.5 KMs	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	N/A	Finished	N/A

SUB-RESULT 3.1: IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure team has identified a total of 32 roads that are candidates for rehabilitation works. The team has visited 20 of these (noted in the previous quarterly report) and is currently implementing detailed site planning activities for construction on eight of those. The current state of progress of works on the eight roads is shown below in Table 7.

TABLE 7: RURAL ROADS REHABILITATED

Activity	Length or surface area	Preliminary site visits	Cost-Benefit Analysis	Preliminary Technical Evaluation	SOW for Detailed Technical Studies	Expression of Interest for Technical Studies	Technical Studies	RFP for construction
<i>Sub-Component 3: Rural Road Rehabilitation (IR3)</i>								
Activity 3.1. Réhabilitation of Robillard/Grison Garde road	6.9 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	In course	Not complete
Activity 3.2. Réhabilitation of Carrefour Séminaire/Acul Jeanot road	3.5 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.3. Réhabilitation of Camp Coq/Massabiel road	7.0 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.4. Réhabilitation of Carrefour Juchereau/Roches Plates road	5.8 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.5. Réhabilitation of route nationale no 6 at Coicou	6.3 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.6. Réhabilitation of Limonade/Bois de Lance road	6.4 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.7. Réhabilitation of Bergen/Haut Madeleine road	4.0 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete
Activity 3.8. Réhabilitation of Malfety/Minière road	11 kms	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Finished	Not complete	Not complete

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The capacity of AVANSE's environmental compliance unit was significantly increased during the quarter with the hiring of the Project Environmental Officer, Yves Georges in October. This quarter marked the real launching of environmental screening and training activities with the ramp up of field activities under IR 1 and IR 2 that took place in the October–December period. Environmental compliance activities during the quarter were as follows:

Preparation of the project's overall Environmental Mitigation Plan and Report (EMPR).

AVANSE responded to USAID comments on the draft EMPR in September 2013. At the end of the quarter, no response had been received from USAID and the EMPR was still in draft form.

Integration of environmental compliance mitigation measures in technical IRs and training of AVANSE staff in environmental compliance

The Environmental Compliance team worked extensively with AVANSE staff during the quarter to build in environmental compliance procedures and increase awareness. Specific actions realized in the quarter include:

1. Organization of meetings to familiarize staff with the different project components to harmonize the projects overall approach to environmental compliance. This included a workshop held in October by international environmental compliance consultant Steven Romanoff.
2. Production of technical notes (*'fiches techniques'*) presenting summaries of the activities of each IR team as a prelude to the preparation of EMPRs as needed.
3. The environmental compliance section also helped IR 1 by organizing germination tests for seeds ordered for maize and beans.
4. A training workshop for IR 1 and IR 2 field technicians was held in Limbé in November

Screen field activities for compliance and conduct additional activity-specific EMPRs for project interventions as required.

The environmental compliance team has completed a total of 35 EMPRs to date for project activities, most of which have been done in the current quarter. These are broken down as follows:

- 8 EMPRs for the infrastructure section concerning feeder roads ;
- 21 EMPRs for IR 1 cropping activities for beans, cacao and bananas;
- 6 EMPRs for IR 2 agro-forestry activities; and
- 1 EMPR for agro-chemical suppliers who will be participating in the IR1 voucher scheme test.

Screen and training IPs and suppliers to the project in environmental compliance.

During the quarter, environmental compliance staff participated in the analysis of procurement dossiers for Infrastructure, IR 2 and IR 4. In addition, a survey form was elaborated to aid in the evaluation of the degree of environmental compliance among suppliers of agro-chemicals who will be qualified to participate in the AVANSE voucher pilot program in early 2014.

Conduct Project Environmental Assessments (EAPs) as needed for specific activities/classes of activities as required

No EAPs were conducted in the quarter. It is anticipated that EAPs will be required in the next quarter in associated with irrigation and road work foreseen under the AVANSE infrastructure component.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring & Evaluation activities during the quarter included:

Activity 1: Develop the project's M&E Plan.

A third version of the AVANSE M&E Plan was submitted to USAID in October after the receipt of comments in September on the second draft. Subsequent discussions with USAID revealed the need for certain changes/additions to some indicators and to some indicator targets. AVANSE responded to these requests by submitting a revised performance indicator table in response to USAID requests in December. The finalization of the M&E Plan was on hold at the end of the reporting period, pending resolution of these issues related to the performance indicator table.

Activity 2: Develop target crop production models based on beneficiary farmer profiles.

International consultant Edgar Ariza-Niño had conducted two missions in Haiti (in October and December) to develop models for the target crops, and he was assisted by CCN consultant Budry Bayard. A delay was observed because of the unavailability of some of the farm level data required to make the cost of production calculations. In addition, the December mission of Mr. Ariza-Niño was abbreviated due to weather-related delays in his arrival. Nevertheless, as a result of the work of these consultants, the framework for the crop model was established and all field data were collected by the end of the quarter. A final trip for Mr. Ariza-Niño is being scheduled for February to finalize all the models.

Activity 3: Baseline crop survey of farmers and ethnographic survey.

Rapid Ethnographic Inquiry field data collection has been completed. The baseline crop survey was delayed because the list of potential beneficiaries from which the sample of farm households is drawn was not available. However, the survey instruments and methodology were prepared. The project is ready to launch the surveys in January.

Activity 4: Post-harvest crop surveys.

The first post-harvest crop survey should be undertaken in during February winter crop harvest (not in December). Since this period coincides with the baseline survey, and since the cropping season was practically lost due to bad climate conditions, it might not be necessary to conduct this post-harvest crop survey.

Activity 5: Annual exporter survey

The instrument for this survey is prepared and contact has been made with exporters. The exporter survey for 2013 will be conducted at the same time as the farm household survey.

Activity 6: Field site & sample verification visits

The M&E officer conducted many field visits, especially in cacao production areas.

Activity 7: Continuous updating of beneficiary data base

The beneficiary database was regularly updated with data collected from the different IR teams.

GENDER INCLUSION

AVANSE's approach to gender inclusion is based on mainstreaming gender principles into ongoing programming under the four operational IRs. Gender inclusion activities are detailed below.

SPECIFIC GENDER INCLUSION ACTIVITIES

Gender Training Workshop. A general gender training workshop for AVANSE staff was held in December given by Making Cents consultant Sam Sternin. As a result of this workshop, tools were developed for use by the different IR teams in tracking the various gender impacts of their activities and in following up on the gender-inclusion recommendations developed in the previous quarter.

TRACKING GENDER INCLUSION AGAINST OBJECTIVES

Performance to date against agreed-upon gender inclusion objectives is captured in the following tables, presented by IR. The project's gender specialist is working with each IR team to follow up and monitor this performance. The status of most of the targets presented below is "incomplete" because AVANSE has only just formulated its gender-inclusion targets. As field activities begin to ramp up in 2014, the project anticipates that it will be possible to make more meaningful judgments on overall performance.

TABLE 8: GENDER INCLUSION TRACKER — IR 1 (AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION)

Gender Inclusion Recommendation	Current Status
Establish a minimum target of 30% of women participation in FFS for all IR1 crops;	Incomplete. Data on membership rolls of FFS was still coming in at the close of the quarter. Partial data from cacao and banana groups indicates rates below the 30% target.
Establish a minimum target rate of 30% for women-headed households in Water User Association management bodies;	Incomplete. IR1 is still collecting data on WUAs.
Establish a specific target for women's participation in dry lands development grants projects (TBD).	Incomplete. This activity has not started.
Use the results of the gender analysis to set targets for women participation as IR1 service providers—notably in voucher program qualification (Nurseries, grafters, mill owners, etc.);	Incomplete. Gender disaggregated data on suppliers and service providers is not yet available.

TABLE 9: GENDER INCLUSION TRACKER — IR 2 (WATERSHED STABILITY)

Gender Inclusion Recommendation	Current Status
Establish a minimum threshold for women's participation in IR2 producer organizations implementing cropping packages of at least 40%	Incomplete. Data needs to be collected on IR2 agro-forestry groups, which are still being identified in different agro-forestry target zones.
Establish a minimum threshold for women's participation in SWMB committees (still TBD)	Incomplete. IR2 has agreed to a provision al target of 30%. But SWMBs have not yet been formed so this cannot be evaluated.
Elaborate a training program that takes into account constraints on women's time availability;	Incomplete. IR2 is in the design process of its field trainings which will vary according to site and crop focus.
Establish a minimum threshold for women's participation in HIMO hillside stabilization works of 40%	Under way. IR2 and the Gender Specialist are establishing procedures for ensuring that HIMO administrative procedures enforce this target. No HIMO activities currently underway.
Ensure training of women in community on monitoring activities related to hillside soil conservation (monitoring tree planting sites, upkeep of soil retention structures, etc...)	Incomplete. IR2 is in the design process of its field trainings.

TABLE 10: GENDER INCLUSION TRACKER — IR 3 (AGRICULTURAL MARKETS)

Gender Inclusion Recommendation	Current Status
Identification of women-owned enterprises in initial Agro-Enterprise survey data collection to facilitate targeting of women entrepreneurs.	Complete. The survey completed by IR3 has gender disaggregated data
Elaboration of specific training models at ME and SME levels for all women-groups (women entrepreneurship training).	Underway. An analysis of women's' needs has been completed and procurement is under way to select IPs and develop training materials.
Focus post-harvest storage investment/grant actions on individual Madame Sara's in key zones (rather than Producer Organizations)	Incomplete. Discussions under way, but this activity is on hold pending USAID approval of grants manual.
Develop formalization assistance program for women micro-entrepreneurs.	Incomplete. This activity has not been started.
Work with MFIs/Banks to diffuse financial products for Madame Saras.	Incomplete. This activity has not advanced due to delays in IR3 recruitment of access to finance specialist.
Promote mobile money use as way of addressing women's security concerns.	Underway. The first stage of a pilot test program for mobile money has been conducted and plans to

	incorporate Mime Saras in the test have been made.
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TABLE 11: GENDER INCLUSION TRACKER — IR 4 (CAPACITY BUILDING)

Gender Inclusion Recommendation	Current Status
Rate CBOs receiving institutional capacity building on their gender inclusiveness;	Incomplete. This activity has not stated.
Ensure that OCAs of IPs include a gender inclusiveness rating	Complete. OCAs do include evaluation of gender inclusiveness under the overall program management score.

TABLE 12: GENDER INCLUSION TRACKER — INFRASTRUCTURE

Gender Inclusion Recommendation	Current Status
Ensure that construction contracts include the provision that 30% of laborers be women.	Underway. Guidelines and tools for monitoring this target have been produced. No construction has yet begun.
Ensure that women and women's organization are included in infrastructure maintenance	Incomplete. AVANSE has not yet advance to the stage where this is an issue.

KEY ACTIONS FOR NEXT QUARTER

IR 1

- The main planting seasons for rice, maize, bananas will be underway with the advent of core production training session in the FFS for those crops.
- First RFPs will be released for IR 1 IPs working on maize and beans (if possible after evaluation of effects of current drought).
- Workshop will be held on partnership with Auburn University and CACHE.
- Input voucher program will be implemented.
- Assessment of Water-User Association capacity completed and support RFP will be issued.
- Diagnostic studies of dry-land development grants will be completed.

IR 2

- Mapping of 12 targeted sub-watersheds will be completed.
- First-round of RFPs for IR 2 agro-forestry IPs will be issued.
- RFP will be issued for protection of selected coastal zones.

IR 3

- Agro-enterprise grants activity will begin.
- Value-chain analysis of key agro-forestry crops will be completed.
- Curriculum testing and training of trainers will occur for small, micro- and medium business trainings.
- The project will select IPs for business training.
- PPPs will be signed with Novella, REBO/PISA and at least two other partners.
- Design work on Market Information Systems will be conducted.
- The project will re-start privately funded, sustainable cacao MIS with support from Novella.

IR 4

- Signature of MOU and Grant with MARNDR.
- CBO trainings will be implemented.
- OCAs of at least three new IPs will be completed.
- Institutional Capacity-Building grant activity will begin.

Infrastructure

- Construction RFPs will be released for Grison Garde and Roches Plates irrigation sites.
- Six rural road-site construction RFPs will be released.

ANNEX A: NOTE SUR LA SÉCHERESSE DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS DU NORD ET DU NORD-EST

Depuis le mois de Novembre 2013, une sécheresse sévère frappe la région Nord du Pays. Le caractère prolongé de cet évènement climatique risque d'avoir des conséquences désastreuses sur l'agriculture et d'autres secteurs économiques des régions touchées sans compter un impact marqué sur le niveau de sécurité alimentaire des populations concernées.

Effet des Nordés, la saison pluvieuse d'hiver est généralement la plus sûre et la plus régulière dans la région du Nord. Dès la deuxième semaine du mois de novembre jusqu'à la fin de décembre, des pluies relativement importantes apportent un minimum de 300 mm et plus, dans tout le Corridor Nord—tant en plaine que dans les zones montagneuses. Ces pluies sont généralement suffisantes pour permettre, avec la baisse significative de la température durant cette période de l'année, la mise en culture de haricot, souvent en association avec d'autres cultures comme le maïs et le manioc dans les plaines sèches allant de Limonade à Ouanaminthe. Certaines années, l'intensité de ces pluies est telle que ces dernières entraînent des inondations, d'une part, dans les parties basses de la Plaine du Nord³, de Limbé et du Bord de Mer de Limonade causant des dégâts importants, et, d'autre part, dans les zones côtières et dans des villes comme Limbé, Bas-Limbé et notamment le Cap-Haïtien.

Des épisodes de sécheresse cycliques (5 à 7 années) viennent ponctuer cette régularité saisonnière. Elles se manifestent par une baisse de la quantité de pluies, donc du volume d'eau apporté et ou par un arrêt plus précoce de la saison pluvieuse.

La situation observée en 2013 est exceptionnelle vu que depuis le mois de novembre 2013 il n'y a eu aucune chute de pluie significative et suffisante pour permettre le démarrage de la saison de culture pluviale de fin d'année dans les Départements du Nord et du Nord-Est. Les quelques producteurs qui avaient semé suite aux rares pluies éparses et très localisées durant les mois de novembre et décembre ont tout perdu. Les seules parcelles de haricot qui résistent encore pour la saison sont celles plantées dans les périmètres irriguées et/ou celles qui ont pu bénéficier un apport d'eau par pompage⁴. Les paysans interrogés et notamment les plus âgés ont affirmé que, de mémoire d'homme, c'est la première fois que la situation se présente de la sorte. Si certaines fois la saison est décalée ou trop courte et les pluies sont insuffisantes, avec pour conséquence la perte des récoltes en cours de végétation, c'est la première fois que les paysans n'ont pas pu semer le haricot.

³ Stagnation de l'eau, création de marécages faute d'un drainage adéquat.

⁴ Puits, cours d'eau.

Sur le plan climatique, des spécialistes avancent que des situations exceptionnelles comme celle-ci seraient liées à des phénomènes à l'échelle globale : El Niño, vortex polaire. Même quand le phénomène d'El Niño ait été modéré cette année, on notera que la saison cyclonique a été particulièrement peu active; ce qui généralement se produit lors de El Niño fort. De plus, la quasi absence de précipitations serait à relier au glissement du vortex polaire qui ne laisse pas arriver les Nordés ou tout autre système porteur d'eau sur la Caraïbe, les aspirant vers le Nord pour ensuite les retourner, via le Pôle Nord, vers les États-Unis et le Canada qui subissent des tempêtes de neige et des pluies verglaçantes (forme de précipitation). Les vents et systèmes porteurs d'eau venant du Sud se dirigent quant à eux vers les côtes de l'Europe et de l'Afrique, laissant la Caraïbe et donc Haïti dans un calme plat sans aucune chance d'activités majeures de précipitation, à l'exception de phénomènes très localisés.

Les conséquences de la sécheresse sont multiples et particulièrement sérieuses sur l'agriculture et la disponibilité en eau, avec des répercussions sociales⁵ et économiques d'envergure. Phénomène pernicieux et lent à se manifester et à cerner, les populations (et notamment celles des zones arides) mettent en place des mécanismes d'adaptation et de survie cachant, même dans des cas extrêmes, le caractère catastrophique de crise.

Les dégâts de cette sécheresse dans le Nord et le Nord-Est auxquels on peut s'attendre sont les suivants :

- Affectation des rendements et pertes de récoltes :
 1. Baisse significative de la production haricot dans le Corridor Nord;
 2. Interruption du cycle de semences pour le haricot et les pois, notamment entre les zones montagneuses et les plaines;
 3. Augmentation sensible des prix des produits agricoles de grande consommation, tels que les légumineuses, les céréales et les tubercules;
 4. Ralentissement dans la croissance des plantes comme la banane, le cacao⁶ et les arbres fruitiers avec une possible affectation de la production;
 5. Décalage dans l'installation des plantations de banane et d'autres espèces même les plus pérennes;
 6. Rareté des opportunités de vente de travail agricole pour les agriculteurs les plus pauvres;
 7. Difficultés pour les familles de producteurs et la population de la région en général à traverser la prochaine période de soudure; et
 8. Augmentation des cas de carences nutritionnelles.
- Baisse dans les performances du bétail :
 1. Manque de disponibilité de fourrage entraînant un déficit nutritionnel pour les animaux;
 2. Baisse de la production du lait et de chair;
 3. Assèchement des points d'eau (mares et autres) servant à l'abreuvement du bétail pour l'abreuvement; et
 4. Augmentation du prix des produits de l'élevage entraînant une diminution de la consommation de protéines animales dans les ménages.

⁵ Migration de populations.

⁶ Si les arbres les plus âgés semblent bien résister, l'effet de la sécheresse commence à se ressentir sur les plus jeunes cacaoyers.

- Réduction de la quantité d'eau disponible :
 1. Réduction significative dans le débit des rivières, des sources et des points d'eau pour la population;
 2. Réduction du débit des rivières pouvant entraîner une baisse dans la production d'électricité (centrale hydroélectrique sur affluent de la Grande Rivière du Nord);
 3. Difficulté dans l'irrigation des parcelles dans les périmètres irrigués avec des risques de conflits entre irrigants (usagers);
 4. Difficulté pour les producteurs à assumer les coûts liés à des arrosages répétés par pompage; et
 5. Assèchement de nappes souterraines.

Dans certaines zones du corridor, les problèmes engendrés seraient tels que des mécanismes d'adaptation et/ou de survie auraient déjà été activés :

TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES POSED BY DROUGHT

Problème adressé	Mécanismes d'adaptation/survie	Effets pervers
Difficultés d'abreuvement et d'alimentation des animaux	Remise du bétail en gardiennage aux propriétaires Achat de fourrage (bout de tiges de canne à sucre principalement) de Quartier Morin et de la Plaine du Nord	Difficulté pour les gardiens de récupérer les animaux remis aux propriétaires Baisse substantielle de revenus tirés de la vente du lait
Difficulté de mettre en terre les semences achetées	Tentative de conservation des semences Mise en place d'échanges avec des agriculteurs des mornes	Rupture du cycle de semences (Mornes/Plaines) Difficulté d'approvisionnement de semences lors des prochaines saisons de culture
Difficulté de vendre le travail agricole pour les producteurs/travailleurs agricoles	Intensification de la production de charbon de bois Recherche d'opportunités de revenus dans d'autres secteurs d'activités	Modification des écosystèmes boisés, et destruction environnementale
Impossibilité de payer les frais de carburant dans les menages	Épuisement des réserves financières de la famille et endettement	Endettement et décapitalisation des familles

Sur le plan social, il est fort probable que, si la sécheresse perdure, les migrations des jeunes et travailleurs agricoles s'intensifient vers la République Dominicaine, contribuant à accentuer le déficit en main-d'œuvre agricole constaté dans un nombre de localités de la région. On risque également d'assister à des ventes massives de bétail, donc de réduction de l'épargne familiale. Faute de moyens, certaines familles n'hésiteront pas à ne pas envoyer leurs enfants à l'école entraînant la déperdition scolaire pour le reste de l'année.

Mis à part un suivi des indicateurs liés aux mécanismes d'adaptation et-de survie mis en place par les producteurs agricoles, il faudra très rapidement proposer des solutions pouvant les aider à relancer les processus de production. L'emphase devrait être mise sur la prochaine saison agricole, celle du printemps. Plus spécifiquement, il faudra :

- Pousser à l'utilisation d'espèces et de variétés plus résilientes vis-à-vis de la sécheresse telles : maïs à cycle court, pois de souche, pois inconnu, pois congo, manioc, patate douce;
- Proposer des modèles de cultures associées afin de répartir au mieux les risques agricoles;
- Permettre une reprise rapide des processus de production et d'expansion des superficies plantées en cultures pérennes et résistantes : noix de cajou et autres fruitiers;
- Permettre, dans le cadre d'interventions plus structurelles, l'accès à l'eau pour un maximum de producteurs; et
- Vulgariser des nouvelles techniques devant permettre une utilisation optimale de l'eau d'irrigation parallèlement avec la mise en place de cultures à forte valeur ajoutée.

ANNEX B : FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

TABLE 14: BEANS FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Tracking Sheet Reporting Date			30-Dec-13														
				To date		To date	To date	To date	To date	To date	Cumulative 1st cycle to date	Key 1st Cycle Dates					
			# of FFS planned for 1st cycle	# FFS fully formed with list of Members	% FFS Formed/ Planned	# Farmer Members (Women, Men, Total)	# FFS participating in voucher test	# FFS Having received planting materials	# Farmer received planting materials	# FFS received fertilizer/ pesticides	\$ Value of all Ag inputs received as of reporting date	Date Trainings Started	Date Trainings Finsihed	Terminal Date of Harvest			
Beans																	
Target Zone 2	Acul du Nord		24	15	63	392 (95 W, 297 M)	0	15	392 (95 W, 297 M)	0		Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
	section Mornet	Beaujoin	5	2		62 (12 W, 50 M)	0	2	62 (12 W, 50 M)								
		Dericourt	6	9		226 (55 W, 171 M)	0	9	226 (55 W, 171 M)								
		Duty	4	1		29 (18W, 11M)	0	1	29 (18W, 11M)								
		Guilmason	9	3		75 (10W , 65 M)	0	3	75 (10W , 65 M)								
Target Zone 3	Limonade		8	7	88	159 (28 W,131 M)	0	0	0								
	Section Bois de lance		8	7		159 (28 W,131 M)	0	0	0								
Target Zone 4	Caracol		15	14	93	311(60 W,251 M)	0	N/A	34 (6 W, 28 M)	0		Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
	Section Champin	Fleury	2	2		45 (9 W, 36M)	0	N/A									
		Moreau	2	2		51 (9W,42M)	0	N/A									
		Grand fond	3	2		46 (6W, 40 M)	0	N/A									
		Lombard	1	1		25 (4 W, 21 M)	0	N/A									
		Maleriv/ Jakzil	1	1		21 (4 W, 17 M)	0	N/A									
		Solvage/ Roc	1	1		18 (3 W, 15 M)	0	N/A									
		Chambert	1	1		25 (3 W, 22M)	0	N/A									
		Ti Colline	1	1		25 (7 W, 18 M)	0	N/A									
		Bas saline	1	1		24 (4 W, 20 M)	0	N/A									
		Morancy	1	1		25 (8 W, 17 M)	0	N/A									
		Achy	1	1		25 (3 W, 22M)	0	N/A									
Target Zone 5	Ouanaminthe		4	0	0	0	0	0									
	Charlopin		4														
Target Zone 6	Ouanaminthe		12	7	58	178 (17 W, 161 M)	0	7	178 (17 W, 161 M)								
	section Dilaire	Jalindor	3	2		50 (3 W, 47 M)	0	2				Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
		Makimara	3	2		46 (8 W , 38 M)	0	2				Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
		Robino	2	1		25 (2F, 23 M)	0	1				Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
		Lecha	4	2		57 (4F, 53 M)	0	2				Jan-14	Mar-14	Mar-14			
		TOTAL	63	43	68				604 (118W, 486 M)								

TABLE 15: CACAO FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Tracking Sheet Reporting Date	30-Dec-13												
									Cumulative 1st cycle to date	Key 1st Cycle Dates			
		To date			To date	To date	To date	To date					
	# of FFS planned for 1st cycle	# FFS fully formed with list of Members	# Farmer Members (Women,Men ,Total)			# FFS Members participating in voucher test	# FFS Having received planting materials	# FFS received fertilizer/ pesticides	\$ Value of all Ag inputs received as of reporting date	Date Trainings Started	Date Trainings Finsihed	Terminal Date of Harvest	% FFS concerned
			Women	Men	Total								
Cacao	160	160	1271 (31.5%)	2762 (68.5%)	4033	500	160	0	209152.09	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	
Target Zone 1: Borgne	24	24	199	401	600	198	24		3137281.35	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	15
Target Zone 2: Port Margot	24	24	236	371	607	66	24		3137281.35	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	15
Target Zone 3: Limbe	8	8	56	144	200	0	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 4: Plaisance	16	16	105	295	400	0	16		2091520.90	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	10
Target Zone 5: Pilate	8	8	50	150	200	0	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 6: Acul du nord	16	16	168	236	404	107	16		2091520.90	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	10
Target Zone 7: Plaine du Nord	8	8	70	130	200	23	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 8: Grande Riviere du Nord	16	16	103	314	417	91	16		2091520.90	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	10
Target Zone 9: Bahun	8	8	52	152	204	0	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 10: Limonade	8	8	37	164	201	6	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 11: Trou du Nord	8	8	54	146	200	31	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 12 : Perche	8	8	71	129	200	0	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Target Zone 13:Fort liberte	8	8	70	130	200	9	8		1045760.45	3-Nov-13	30-Sep-14	N/A	5
Total													100

TABLE 16: RICE FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Tracking Sheet Reporting Date	30-Dec-13												
		To date	To date	To date	To date	To date	Cumulative 1st cycle to date	Key 1st Cycle Dates					
	# of FFS planned for 1st cycle	# FFS fully formed with list of Members	# Farmer Members (Women, Men, Total)	# FFS participating in voucher test	# FFS Having received planting materials	# FFS received fertilizer/pesticides	\$ Value of all Ag inputs received as of reporting date	Date Trainings Started	Date Trainings Finsihed	Terminal Date of Harvest	% FFS		
Rice													
Target zone 2, Acul du Nord (Grison Garde)	4		4 80 (9 W, 71 M)	4	0	0	0	14/01/14	30/04/14	Avril 2014	20		
Target Zone 6, Ouanaminthe (Haut Maribahoux)	3		3 60 (18 W, 42 M)	3	0	0	0	14/01/14	30/04/14	Avril 2014	15		
Target Zone 4, Fort Liberte (Charlopin, Coicou, Malfaity)	7		7 140 (16 W, 124 M)	7	0	0	0	14/01/14	30/04/14	Avril 2014	35		
Target Zone 6, Ferrier (Bas Maribahoux)	6		6 120 (9 W, 111 M)	6	0	0	0	14/01/14	30/04/14	Avril 2014	30		
Total	20		20 400 (52 W, 348 M)	20	0	0	0	14/01/14	30/04/14	Avril 2014	100		

TABLE 17: BANANAS FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Tracking Sheet Reporting Date	30-Dec-13														
		To date	To date	To date		To date	To date	To date	Cumulative 1st cycle to date	Key 1st Cycle Dates					
		# of FFS planned for 1st cycle	# FFS fully formed with list of Members	# Farmer Members (Women, Men, Total)	# Farmer Members (Women, Men, Total) participating in voucher test	% Farmers concerned by SIBA	# FFS participating in voucher test	# FFS Having received planting materials	# FFS received fertilizer/pesticides	\$ Value of all Ag inputs received as of reporting date	Date Trainings Started	Date Trainings Finsihed	Terminal Date of Harvest	% FFS	
Bananas		24	29	725 (157 W, 568 M)	658 (144 W, 514 M)	91	29	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	100	
Target Zone 1 Bas Limbe				6 150 (24 W, 126 M)	143 (23 W, 120 M)	95	6	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	21	
Target Zone 2 Grison Garde				3 75 (37 W, 38 M)	66 (37 W, 29 M)	88	3	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	10	
Acul du Nord (Camp Louise)				1 25 (6 W, 19 M)	18 (2 W, 16 M)	72	1	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	3	
Plaine du Nord				3 75 (20 W, 55 M)	62 (15 W, 47 M)	83	3	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	10	
Target Zone 3 Bord de Mer de Limonade				11 275 (62 W, 213 M)	259 (60 W, 199 M)	94	11	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	38	
Quartier Morin				5 125 (8 W, 117 M)	110 (7 W, 103 M)	88	5	0	0	0	13/01/14	30/09/14	N/A	17	